FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1850. [NO. 1718.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜

Just Received and for Sale,

100 DWARF PEARS, of bearing age, 4 to 8 feet high. Every one in town as well as country should have a dozen of these trees.
25 late Peach Trees, of fine quality.
12 English Walnut, fine for shade as well as fruit.
12 choice Figs.
100 Raspberries, extra fine.
—ALSO—
Grape Vines, Osage Orange for hedges, hardy Evergreens.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Nov. 22. 47-tf

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1850. 47-6wpd

Teachers Wanted.

THE undersigned have been constituted a Committee in behalf of the Trustees of the Carthage Male and Female Institute, to engage the services of a gentleman and lady in the respective departments, and would respectfully invite the attention of those who have had experience in teaching the various branches in such Institutions, to-wit: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c.
It is desirable that application be made as early as practicable.
☞ Address the Committee at Carthage.
S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN SHAW,
H. TURNER,
} Committee.
Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.
JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

100 CASKS LIME, of the best quality, and in very superior order. Plaster, Hydraulic, and Plastering Hair, for sale. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w

The Mines of California
Do not excel us in the production of Gold!
COLVIN & CO.,
The veteran prize venders of Maryland.
☞SPLENDID LUCK.☜
A Golden Harvest Reaped by Correspondents!
Never in the history of Lotteries has the prize list equalled those sold last month!
$50,000 sold! 40,000 sold! 60,000 sold!
And others, amounting to upwards of
1,500,000 DOLLARS!
We ask attention of the public to the following
BRILLIANT SCHEMES!
To be drawn in Baltimore in
DECEMBER, 1850!
☞ Orders should be forwarded without delay!

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Tk'ts.	Wh'les.	Grs.
" 6.	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	60,	15
" 7.	40,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	12.	160,	40
" 9.	8,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½,	32,	8
" 10. 5 of 1,700		78 Nos. 13 drawn,	1.	15,	3¾
" 11.	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 12.	25,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5.	70,	17½
" 13.	8,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	35,	8¾
" 14.	52,500	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	15,	190,	48
" 16.	9,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½,	35,	8¾
" 17.	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	70,	17½
" 18.	35,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	10,	120,	30
" 19.	25,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	6,	80,	22
" 20.	10,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	2½,	37,	9¼
" 21.	40,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 23.	12,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	2½,	39,	9¾
" 24. 5 of 1,000 / 5 of 500		72 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 25.	30,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	10,	120,	30
" 26.	22,500	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	70,	17
" 27. 4 of 5,000		78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	37,	9¼
" 28.	61,350.	35,000. 25,000. 15,000. 5 of 7,500.			&c.
		78 Nos. 12 drawn,	25,	350,	87½
" 30.	9,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 31. 2 of 3,000 / 2 of 1,000		75 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾

☞ *One Order has secured a Capital Prize!*
☞ All communications strictly confidential.
Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md
Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.
Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.
Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.
Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.
Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.
Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.
All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.
Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
47-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

State of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1850.

Daniel McKeithan, Fletcher P. Mathews and wife Christian, Samuel L. Terrell and wife Eliza, ex. John McCall, Ann McKeithan, Duncan McCall, Neill McCall, Evander McAlpin, John Munn and wife Catharine.

PETITION TO RE-PROPOUND WILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Munn and his wife Catharine are non-residents of this State: It is hereby Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John Munn and wife Catharine, to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.
Witness, James L. McRee, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1850.
J. L. McREE, *Clerk.*
[Pr. adv. $3 50] 47

NEGRO SHOES.

A FEW Cases just received—8 to 14.
A few Barrels Pure Gennessee FLOUR.
For Sale by
H. BRANSON & SON,
Nov. 25. [47-3w] Hay Street.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,
IN ALL LINES,
which we are offering on our usual terms.
☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.
J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

☞ THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday of the December Term next of our County Court, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the ensuing year.
BENJ. ROBINSON, Ch'n.
Nov. 23. 47-2w

STRAYED,

FROM my Store Lot, a dark bay mare Mule, 3 years old, of usual size. All expenses will be paid on recovery or information.
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Nov. 25, 1850. 47-tf

PURE and Extra White Lead. Linseed, Tanner's, and best Sperm Oil, just received, and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w

Carriage Springs and Axels.—A general assortment, and fresh supply, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.
He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.
HENRY G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

MILLINERY
And Mantua-Making.

MRS. E. WALTON is just receiving and opening a new and fashionable stock of WINTER MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, of the latest style.
Her stock consists of a large and beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Silks and Satins, of all colors; Dress Caps and Head-dresses; Artificial Curls; embroidered Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Silk and Kid Gloves of the best quality; Straw Bonnets of the latest style, and different qualities and prices.
All work done in the best manner, and orders from the country promptly attended to.
☞ REGALIA for different Societies, kept constantly on hand for sale.
Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2m

Washington Hill.

THIS very pleasant and healthy residence is now offered for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms. It is situated in the county of Moore, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, about 33 miles from the former, and eighteen from the latter, eight miles from the town of Haywood, and within five miles of the Cape Fear; the improvements in the navigation of which river are rapidly progressing, and must add greatly to its value. This well-known Plantation embraces every advantage that a farm in this part of the State can possess, a fine soil, suitable to all the products of our latitude, and surprisingly adapted, as has often been remarked by those acquainted with it, to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and finest Grasses, with an excellent range for all kinds of Stock, and an abundant supply of the best water. On the verge of extensive pine forests, the proprietor might engage in the turpentine business to any desirable extent, as soon as the river improvements are complete. The large and commodious Dwelling House has never been finished, but a few hundred dollars would make it one of the best houses in the country. There is not a better or more convenient Barn in the county, and the other Out-buildings are convenient and sufficient for a large family. There is also on the farm a first rate site for an Over-shot Mill. There is Twelve Hundred Acres, more or less, in the tract.
☞ For further information, address the subscriber at Long Street P. O., Moore county.
H. C. McLEAN.
Nov. 12, 1850. 46-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned desire to sell the PLANTATION on Deep River, lying in the upper part of Moore and the lower part of Randolph counties, on which their father (James Gaines, Esq.) now resides, containing upwards of ONE THOUSAND ACRES. This tract of Land contains about one hundred acres of River Low Grounds, and a large portion of the balance of the tract is fertile and well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Oats. It has on it a good two-story Dwelling House, lately repaired, with four fireplaces and six good rooms, besides a convenient framed Barn, and other necessary outbuildings.
The land is bounded by the River for more than three miles, and besides being in the immediate vicinity of the Plank Road, which, when completed, will run in three miles of it, it lies at the head of the contemplated navigation of the River, now in progress, as the mill-dam heretofore on the River backed the water to Waddell's Ferry, which is situated about one-quarter of a mile above the upper line of the land. There is a fine fall in the River, and a Saw and Grist Mill have heretofore been in successful operation on it. A two-story mill house and two pair of mill stones are now on the land. The water power may be used to almost any extent in the operation of Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Factories, or other machinery. A first rate merchant mill might be erected on the River, and its location would be eligible and advantageous, and is much needed in the neighborhood.
Twenty-five hands can be worked profitably on this Plantation. Upon the whole, no place on Deep River combines more facilities and advantages than this, and further description is deemed useless.
The Land is capable of being divided into two or more smaller farms, and if not sooner sold privately, the whole will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, ON THE 10th DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, together with about eighty barrels of Corn, the crop of Fodder and Oats on hand, a number of Cattle, Horses and Hogs, and a variety of other personal property. The terms of sale of the land shall be made to suit the purchaser, and that of the personal property made known on the day of sale.
The land will be shown to any one who desires to examine it, by Mr. Lewis Garner, who lives in the immediate vicinity.
Due attention will be given by the proprietors.
JAS. L. GAINES.
JOHN H. MONTGOMERY.
Nov. 7, 1850. 46ts

To Soldiers residing in Robeson County.

I WILL attend to procuring Bounty Land for the Soldiers of Robeson. My charge will be $5.
THO. A. NORMENT.

I have just received a
Fresh Stock of GOODS,
Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, Boots, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Bagging, Tin Ware, Axes, Rafting Augers, and Trace Chains, together with almost every article called for in a Country Store, all of which I am determined to sell as low as the same articles can be bought in Lumberton. Call and judge for yourselves.
THO. A. NORMENT.
Lumberton, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-3w

Flour, Fish, &c.

WE MACINTYRE has received—
50 bbls. Baltimore superfine Flour,
1500 lbs. Wilmington cleaned Rice, (sacks)
10 bbls. Eastern-Shore Herring,
10 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, (new,)
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
50 boxes Dairy Cheese.
All in good order and for sale.
Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Nov. 9, 1850. [46-4t

HOUSES AND LOTS
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Friday the 28th of December next, the subscriber will sell at public auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) one House and Lot on North Street, near the residence of Mr. Edward Barge. The lot contains nearly two acres, with a small dwelling on it. One other House and Lot corner of Maiden Lane and Union Street, on both sides of Cross Creek, formerly the residence of Duncan Smith, dec'd. For terms at private sale apply to E. J. Hale. If sold at auction, a credit will be given if desired.
PETER P. SMITH.
Robeson Co., Nov. 13. 45-ts

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Fair Plains at Laurel Hill, on Friday night the 15th inst., a fine Gray Horse, six years old last Spring. Said Horse is shod all round. His fore hoofs black, and hind hoofs white. He is 15 hands high, and of good length,—his tail reaching below his knees, with the top white. His mane dark and rather thin, and worn off at the collar; shews the marks of the harness. His gait a slow trot, unless forced to a canter. I will give Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the thief and horse, with proof that will lead to his conviction; or $25 for the horse alone, delivered to me at Covington Post Office, Richmond county, in good condition. Any information that may lead to the discovery of said horse, will be thankfully received. Address, Covington, Richmond county, N. C.
A. J. YORK.
Nov. 16, 1850. 46-4w

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.
Liberty Point, Fayetteville,
Nov. 12, 1850. } 45-3m

WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received a portion of their usual supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the season.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

BOUNTY LAND.

BY request, the subscriber will attend to applications for bounty land, under the late Act of Congress, and act as Agent for locating warrants, &c. No charge unless the warrant be obtained.
H. CURRIE.
Randalsville, Robeson Co.,
Nov. 3, 1850. } 45 tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A McKETHAN.
Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.** I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.
N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.
—ALSO—
3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 28. 43-tf

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's and Turner's North Carolina ALMANACS, for **1851,** just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 5.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

FOR SALE,

200 ACRES of Turpentine LAND, on the Plank Road, 5 miles from Fayetteville.
100 acres situated on and near said Road, 4 miles from Fayetteville, partly improved.
Also several Building Lots, same location.
One NEGRO BOY, about 12 years of age.
5 Shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.
8 ditto ditto in the Bank of Fayetteville.
I. WETMORE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6w

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.
R. M. ORRELL.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

FOR SALE,
Linseed Oil, Paints, Patent Grease, &c.

500 GALLONS North Carolina and New York City made Linseed Oil.
150 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.
5 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 barrels Patent Grease, English manufacture, for carriages and machinery, warranted superior to Black Lead and all other grease—to wear double the length of time of the best grease in use, and more economical. A trial is only solicited.
—ALSO—
Dry White Lead, Litharge, Umber, Dry Red Lead, Rotten Stone, Terredesienna, Pummice Stone, Yellow Ochre, Prussian Blue, French and American Ochre, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and American Vermillion, Chrome Green, Dry and in oil, Verdigris, Venetian Red, Paris and Permanent Green, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, Black Lead, Patent Black, Glass, best manufactured French and American, from 7 x 9 to 18 x 24, Putty, made with Linseed Oil, furniture, copal and coach-body Varnish, of the best manufacture, with a general assortment of Brushes, paint and varnish, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Painters' materials, offered on the most favorable terms.
Also, keeps constantly on hand, winter-strained pure Sperm Oil, for manufacturers' use.
Refined Lamp Oil and Lard Oil.
10 barrels Train Oil, for Tanners' use, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be had in this place.
J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay St.,
Nearly opposite the Wagon Yard and P. O.
Nov. 2. 1850. 44-3t-&3teow

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,
A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF
GOODS,
For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.
—ALSO—
A heavy Stock of
Hardware and Cutlery.
500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Androns, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.
India Rubber Goods, viz:
Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Traveling Bags, &c. &c.
Wood Ware.
Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.
—ALSO—
A complete assortment of
Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.
China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Land Lamps and Girandoles.
The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.
—ALSO—
1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
August 17, 1850. 33-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.
Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.
This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell 998 acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Crawley Creek. The Land is well adapted to the raising of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. There are about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, with comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out-houses. Said Land is supposed to contain Coal in abundance; also Iron Ore has been found sufficient to justify the belief that it is also in any quantity. The navigation of Deep River, when the work now in progress is completed, will be in 2½ miles from the farm. Persons wishing to buy lands in a healthy and moral community, would do well to examine the same, as the subscriber will sell on favorable terms. My address is at Centreville P. O., Moore county, N. C.
GEORGE McRAE.
Nov. 9, 1850. 45-4w

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S
Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,
For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.
APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

Sketches of North Carolina,
BEATTIE'S FORD, Lincoln Co., N. C.,
October 25th, 1850.

A WORK will be published by the undersigned this Spring, entitled as above, giving an accurate account of each county in our State, in alphabetical order, the derivation of its name, date of formation, its Colonial and Revolutionary history, a biography of its distinguished citizens, an accurate list of its representation in each branch of the General Assembly, its Towns, Rivers, Population, Resources, Products, and Topography.
The undersigned has for many years been collecting and condensing the material for this work—the archives of our own State have been carefully examined, and copious extracts made from its records. He has procured from the offices of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, many valuable documents. Rare and valuable works have been purchased from abroad, touching the early history of our State, and each county, which have never seen the light. He has been kindly aided by gentlemen in different sections by copies of original documents and faithful traditional statements, highly important and interesting.
He does not aspire to the position of the Historian, but hopes from records and statistical facts to afford materials to other and abler hands for this pleasing and less laborious duty. This work it is hoped will be useful as a book of reference, to the statesman and scholar, and man of business or leisure. Occasional extracts have been published in the Standard and other papers of this State, under the signature of "Tacitus."
The History of North Carolina is yet to be written. The remark which one of the ablest Historians of the age, (Bancroft,) has been compelled to make, that "so carelessly has the History of North Carolina been written that the name, merits and end of the first Governor is not known," is a reflection upon us. An examination of the early history of the Counties of North Carolina shows a record of the purest patriotism and indomitable courage. This record is now covered by the dust of age, and unknown by neglect. It is a debt which the present generation owes to the past as well as the future, to preserve these memorials; for it often occurs in the history of our race, that facts known to one generation are controverted by the next, and at a succeeding period are considered as doubtful legends, unworthy of historical faith. Our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in May 1775, had almost been an illustration of this truth.
"There are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither, though the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay,
The enslavers and the enslaved, their death and birth."
This work will be illustrated with a Map of the State, from latest surveys, and including the new Counties to this date, and sketches in Engravings of some of her beautiful scenery. It will contain about 500 pages, and be furnished at one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will be received and the book furnished at different points of the State.
[44-4w] JNO. H. WHEELER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for five Notes, given by the subscriber on the 8th of October 1850. One for $20, due on the 8th of February 1851. One for $25, due on the 8th of May. One for $25, due on the 8th September. One for $25, due on the 8th of February 1852. One for $25, due on the 8th of July 1852. I am determined not to pay the above-mentioned Notes.
JOHN S. AMOS.
Nov. 11, 1850. 46-3wpd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.
SHERMAN JOHNSON.
Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

We learn from the Lowell Courier that within the past year there have been discharged from the various manufacturing establishments in that city 2,378 hands. Looms have been stopped to the number of 2,272, and monthly payments to operatives have decreased $33,404 56. In addition to this the Machine Shop Company have discharged, since 1848, 286 men, whose monthly pay was $1 per day, and would amount to $6,864—giving a total falling off in the monthly payments of the several companies of $40,268 56.
National Intelligencer.

Spirit of the Fanatics.—The Centreville (Ohio) Whig announces the arrival of an abolition agitator, named A. C. Wright, from New York, to raise funds to keep up "agitation" on the slave question. The Whig says: "He is in the habit of publicly calling George Washington a 'kidnapper and a negro-driver.' He denounces God Almighty for not making the Bible Free-soil enough, and says he has *no reverence for the name of God!*" Is it not too bad that such men should find encouragement and receive approbation from any part of the people of any portion of the Union!

A great foot-race against time came off at Nashville on the 2d instant. Jackson, the man who ran, made the first ten miles in 5½ minutes to the mile, but on reaching the stand on the tenth mile he was compelled, through fatigue, to stop fifty seconds. He struggled on for two miles more, occasionally stopping and leaning on the guards, but still making his time, until he reached the distance stand, on the thirteenth mile, when he gave out entirely.

SPEECH OF
HENRY W. MILLER, ESQ.,
IN REPLY TO MR. VENABLE,
At Oxford, Nov. 5, 1850.

We have read with admiration and delight this exceedingly able and eloquent speech; and, but for the press of matter at this season of the year, we would republish it in full, as a conclusive defence of the series of Compromise measures, *as a whole*,—as a powerful delineation of the true ground on which the South ought to stand, and on which we hope and believe North Carolina *will* stand,—as a most eloquent defence of the Union,—and as a thorough excoriation of one of its enemies, in effect if not in name.
We must, however, content ourselves with the following extracts.
Mr. Miller takes up the Compromise acts in succession. First, the admission of California, which he shows to have been Constitutional, just and necessary, and in express accordance with the opinions and wishes of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Polk, Mr. Douglas, and their friends and followers. Its division by the line 36 30 he shows conclusively would only have injured the South by making *two* free States instead of *one*.
Next he shows, that by the Utah territorial act, the title to slaves was expressly recognised, where otherwise it was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise and by the Mexican laws, and the privilege expressly granted, to come into the Union as a State with or without slavery, as the people might choose.
I come now (says Mr. Miller,) to that part of the Compromise, which more than any other seems to have excited the hostility of the gentleman, and aroused to its full height, his patriotic indignation! The Texan boundary and New Mexican Territorial bill, that above all things done by Congress, since the days of the Alien and Sedition laws, is filled with "gorgons, hy drasand chimer's dire!"—it has run rough-shod over the rights of *poor, helpless, defenceless* Texas, whose Senators and Representatives abandoned her in the hour of peril and distress, and humiliating to relate, it was a nefarious scheme to despoil the South of Slave territory, perfected by the bribery of the American Congress, through Texan Bond-holders! He would have us believe these bond-holders, the *harpies*, who were ready to prey upon the tender consciences of Congressmen, were in the lobbies—beset the galleries and the door-ways—intruded themselves into the sacred recesses of Legislative wisdom, where sat the gentleman himself "wrapped in the solitude of his own originality!" What a picture! What a scene for the pencil of the artist, and what a humiliating spectacle for the friends of Representative Government! One day this *nefarious scheme* was rejected, the next it was reconsidered, and passed, against all the principles of parliamentary law? Ah! the soft impeachment had been too irresistible, the delicious apple had been handled, the bribe had done its dirty work, the stern virtue of the American Legislator yielded to the enticements of gold, and the odious measure became the law of the land, by a vote of 107 to 97! And where, pray, was the gentleman himself during all this while? Why did *he* not cry aloud, and expose such villainy? Was it because those "brimg bond-holders," passed him by, without the cold respect of a passing glance? Or did they see in his courtly bearing and flashing eye, a spirit too impervious to all their arts, too lofty for any price they could offer? The Representatives of the people *bribed, bought up! Who are they?* Let them be held up to the scorn and execration of the whole Union! I *will* not, I *cannot* believe it. Rather would I suppose that any such suspicion, if suspicion there be, is the fantasy of some distempered imagination, the offspring of a diseased brain and malignant heart!
Perhaps it may be interesting to inquire what company the gentleman himself was keeping during this drama of bribery and corruption? He says, the measure was ruinous to the South, and for this reason, as a fast friend to us and our rights he opposed it to the bitter end. Well, let us appeal to the record, and learn who these kind friends were, that stood so gallantly by the South! I find among them a certain Mr. Giddings—who is somewhat *suspected*, at least, of abolitionism—a Mr. Preston King—slightly under the same cloud—a Mr. Allen—who claims to be of the brotherhood of free-soilers—a Mr. Sprague, who belongs to the same fraternity—a Mr. Root, whose polished manners and sparkling wit render him a free-soil companion not to be despised—a Mr. Durkee, who will regard it as very cruel, to be thought disloyal to the cause of abolitionism, for being in company with *such* a valiant champion of Southern rights as the gentleman claims to be! Others, good and true in the cause of Northern fanaticism, might be named. Strange indeed that we of the South should have so long misunderstood and misrepresented these men! How delightful the reflection that we found friends, in that hour of need, where we did not expect them! Are they *converts* of the gentleman? Are we indebted to *him* for their new born zeal in our behalf? If *he* was right, were *they* right too! If they deserved the approbation of *their* constituents, can he expect approval from *his*? How is it that extremes have thus so strangely met? Is it the sign of a political millennium? Is the kid at last to lie down with the wolf?
Let us dissect this vote a little further. The gentleman is fond of proclaiming his distrust of *Northern Whigs*. Well how does his rule work in this case? There were 44 Northern Whigs, and but 13 Northern Democrats who voted *with him* against this measure. How does this fact tally with his denunciations of northern Whigs? He says *his* vote was for the *South*. Will he claim that there were but thirteen of his own political friends at the north who could be rallied to stand by the south, under the inspiring tones of *his* voice, and vote down this proposition? There were 27 Southern Democrats who voted *for* the Act. Were *they* enemies of the South too, *bought up by Texan Bond-holders?* Amongst these twenty-seven, I find recorded, the names of *Bailey* and *McDowell* of Virginia, *McLean* of Maryland, *Wellborn* of Georgia, *Cobb* of Alabama, *Boyd* and *Staunton* of Kentucky, *Borden* of Missouri, *Johnson* and *Ewing* of Tennessee, *Johnson* of Arkansas, *La Sere and Morse* of Louisiana, *Howard and Kaufman*, of Texas. Were such men enemies to the South? Did they fall victims to the magic power of Texan bond-holders? No, no! Such an imputation dare not be made. He dare not make it against Whig or Democrat by name. Again, there were 49 Northern votes *for* the measure, and 59 Southern, a majority of *ten* from the slave States! The bill passed by a majority of *ten*. It passed then by Southern votes. We are indebted it seems to our own Representatives, (Whigs and Democrats,) for the success of an act, whose provisions are so ruinous to our interest, so violative of our rights, and whose passage through Congress, if the gentleman's charge be true, was marked by so much, that should be humiliating to our personal and national pride! "Tell it not in Gath!"
Mr. Miller goes on to show, that this act contains an advantage to the South, inasmuch as it provides that the whole of New Mexico, (the large part lying North, as well as that part South of 36 30,) shall be admitted *with* or without slavery, as the people may decide; whereas it was expressly excluded before by both the Missouri Compromise and the Mexican laws.
I come now, Fellow Citizens, to that measure which, more than any other, was *demanded* by the interests and situation of the South. I refer to the Fugitive Slave law. It was our *right*,—a right secured to us by the Constitution,—a right which had it not been secured, that constitution never would have been adopted,—this Union never would have been formed! Thirty millions of dollars value of slave property had escaped to the North. The act of 1793 had become a dead letter upon the Statute book. It was necessary that vitality should be given to the provision of the Constitution securing our slave property. The law was passed to accomplish that end. It is a stringent law, but it is a just law, it is a constitutional law. We have a right to require that it be strictly observed, to demand of the Government, that it be enforced, enforced every where, under all circumstances, and against whatever of fanaticism and insubordination may be brought to oppose it. My firm conviction is, that if it be repealed, nullified, rendered futile, worthless, by the unwillingness or inefficiency of the Government to enforce it, against the reckless spirit and lawless purposes of fanaticism, THIS UNION CANNOT STAND! He, who, as President, approves a bill repealing that law, will, in effect, repeal the constitution, and by that act will, in my humble opinion, sign the death warrant of this Union. What! To have the whole body of the free States *re*-opened as a vast reservoir—harbor for fugitive slaves! A legislative inducement, premium, held out, by such repeal, to deprive us of our property, weaken our political power in the confederacy, and increase the number of spies from our domestic hearths, who can add to the facilities for sending back upon us the firebrands of fanaticism! If the people of the North, forgetting all the ties of blood, all the sympathies for their *own race* and kindred, can thus jeopardize our peace, and violate our rights, social and political, under a heedless and infuriated sympath

itude not only of the South but of the whole Union! To the attack which the gentleman has thought proper to make on Henry Clay for the part he bore, in this struggle, I have but a word of reply. As bitter and unjust as it was, he will survive it. *Such* shafts cannot reach him. Arrows have been shot from bows stronger than his, but they fell harmless at his feet. His fame and character belong to the age in which he lives, and his name will adorn the pages of history, as a true patriot and a great Statesman, when those who assail and traduce him shall have gone down into oblivion and have been forgotten forever!

The question comes back upon us—*shall we stand by the Compromise?* Distinguished men of both great political parties united to perfect and pass it. Webster, Dickinson, Cass, Mangum, Clay, Houston, Foote and others, worthy the confidence of the nation, contended side by side, and devoted their abilities to the restoration of harmony to their country. It is a question above party, higher, vastly higher than any party success; upon the issue of it may depend everything that is worth preserving under our Constitution and Government. It is a platform upon which all can stand. Let us say then, to the North—"This is our position. We will stand by the Compromise. If you execute the fugitive slave law in good faith and cease to assail our rights and disturb our domestic tranquility, we are with you, but if you repeal, nullify, destroy, or alter against the constitution, that law—if you renew your unjust, and mad attacks upon our domestic institutions, upon your heads must rest the consequences, for, before God, we *should* not, every impulse of justice, honor and self-preservation demands, that we *should* not, and we *will* not submit to it!"

Then SHALL WE STAND BY THE COMPROMISE? That is the question—that the issue, not for the South alone, but for the North,—for the West,—for the whole country. Upon it, I honestly believe, depends the preservation of this Union. What do we behold? Whilst the fanatics of the North are proclaiming their determination to set at defiance one branch of those laws, we find at the South, those who would move heaven and earth, to excite resistance to other parts, who advocate secession, who proclaim that disunion is far preferable to submission to them. Have such men, North or South, calculated the terrible consequences of such rashness? Have they reflected well upon the effects—the humiliating—the melancholy, aye the awful effects which must necessarily be produced by a dissolution of this Union? It would be ruinous not to *one* State alone, not to any particular section, but to each and every State and to *all* sections. Does any man believe that but *one* Confederacy would be formed of the Slave States? Who supposes that the North-West would ever surrender the mouth of the Mississippi? The free navigation of that father of waters is as necessary to the prosperity of the vast population who live upon its tributaries, as the trunk of the tree is to the life of its branches, or the body of the man to the healthiness of his limbs. If we cannot now, whilst living under the same paternal government, *reconcile our differences, and secure our mutual rights and peace*, what will be the condition of things when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder? Will heart-burnings—jealousies and bickerings, be done away? Will they not rather increase more and more in bitterness, until broils, border violence, rapine and war,—a war of extermination, a war of horrors never yet known to the bloodiest pages of history, must follow? Would the South be able to protect her property without a cordon of military posts along the whole line which would divide us? With the caldrons of fanaticism on the subject of slavery, boiling on all sides of us, emitting their poisonous exhalations through our ports, across our line of frontier, by every means which the ingenuity of the disaffected and lawless might invent, could we look for safety and protection, without *military encampments, standing armies, a sleepless police and grinding taxes?*

That there are men, North and South, who *desire, crave* disunion, even without just cause,—*disunion for its own sake*,—for their own personal advancement and benefit, there is alas! ample proof. Nor does the evil end here. A 'local habitation and a name,' are given to *some* of their designs. A Southern Confederacy has become the darling project which has filled the ambition, excited the imagination and inspired the hopes of some, whilst others would fain persuade us that we should not stop here, as in their opinion, our wealth and importance would be immeasurably increased, by a more intimate connection with the great Commercial mistress of the seas! A Southern Confederacy of two or even a dozen States, under a Commercial league offensive and defensive with England! Degrading, self-abasing expedient! The lamb in the paws of the lion! Aye, more than all this,—the fair goddess of liberty, with her golden tresses dishevelled and garments tattered and torn lying down in the lecherous embrace of the cloven-footed and hairy armed Satyr of despotism! A league with England! Any one of the glorious old thirteen under colonial vassalage once more to the colossal power of her ancient enemy and oppressor!—putting on again the shackles which the stout arms of her father shattered over the head of that oppressor! Aye, the Eagle, 'towering in his pride of place,' hawked at, and his rich plumage torn from him to decorate the shaggy mane of the British lion! Some of those bright stars, which have so long shone as beacons to the oppressed of all nations, wrenched from their bright galaxy of freedom, to set the diadem of MONARCHY! That glorious flag, which has waved triumphantly over so many battle fields of the Republic, despoiled, to adorn the tapestry, and add to the trophies of ROYALTY! The spirit of the immortal Washington, were it permitted, would rise up in all its sublimity, to put the seal of reprobation upon such an unhallowed alliance! The patriot forms of Marion, of Sumpter, of Davie, of Caswell and a host of others, who poured out their very hearts blood, for their country's freedom, would step forth, to forbid the unholy banns, and every drop of blood would fix a 'damning spot' upon such an alliance, which, to its craven and reckless projectors, like that upon the hand of the guilty Macbeth, will *never*, no *never 'out'*! He who would attempt to consummate such a scheme, is a traitor to the great cause of human freedom!

CALCULATE THE VALUE OF THIS UNION! Who can do it? What mind can fully comprehend the inquiry—what intellect can grasp the theme? Who can estimate the good which it has already accomplished—who can foresee—who foretell the evils that will follow its dissolution? Stretching from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean—throwing its mighty arms from the frozen regions of the north to the sunny climes of the south—with a soil as rich and varied as the sun in his course ever shines upon—with a population of thirty millions of souls—prosperous, happy, enterprising—sending up their songs of praise to the Almighty Disposer of events, for the great blessings they enjoy—with a commerce whitening every sea—and carrying the fruits of civilization into every land—with a government, which for safeguards to human freedom, surpasses all that ever entered into the imagination of a Plato or Harrington—*thus standing out before the world* —A GREAT, FREE, UNITED NATION—a bright and shining light to the down trodden—a terror to tyrants and oppressors—if this light be extinguished —if this planet shoot madly from its sphere, and dart into the dark abyss of anarchy and civil bloodshed, where—where again will man look for hope—what other star of freedom will pierce the darkness?

CALCULATE THE VALUE OF THIS UNION—THE WORTH OF OUR GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION! Sixty odd years have elapsed since North Carolina came into this Union, since she put her seal to that Constitution. Two years she reflected before the step was taken. She reflected long and well. She came in. She signed the great indenture. She affixed to it the siguet of her sovereignty. *It was her own voluntary act!* Up to this hour she has performed faithfully and with true and patriotic heart, all its obligations. She expects still to perform them. Sne will never deny her signature or repudiate her seal. She desires to be true to the faith plighted to her sisters. She demands of them to be true to *their* duty—to *their* pledges—to *their* obligations. If they are thus true, she will stand with them upon the battlements of this Union, and though they rock and totter beneath the attacks of enemies, *she will never leap cowardly from them*, but cling the firmer to her high position. Hand in hand with those sisters, she will bid defiance to the assaults of fanaticism from within, and tyranny from without?

If danger threaten—if perils come—may she cling to that Constitution—the bark which carried our fathers through the perilous waves of anarchy—and however portentous the coming storm, may she lash herself to it, and if destined, at last, to go down, I pray God, that she may go down with a bold and true heart—*untainted with treachery, and with garments unsullied by treason!*

CASE OF THE MARSHAL IN BOSTON.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, }
November 25, 1850. }

TO THE PRESIDENT: As requested by you, I have carefully examined all the papers placed in my hands relating to complaints made against Charles Devens, Esq., the Marshal of the Massachusetts district, for alleged neglect and dereliction of duty in failing to execute a warrant which came to his hands for the arrest of William Crafts, a fugitive slave.

These papers, consisting chiefly of the affidavits of Mr. Devens, the marshal, his deputy, Mr. P. Riley, James Dickson, George M. Curtis, Esq., and Willis H. Hughes, agent for the owner of the slave, with letters from Mr. Fay and Mr. Curtis, are herewith returned. Having perused them with care, and certainly without any bias or prepossession in favor of the marshal or his deputy, I must say that, though I can see no evidence of any particular activity and energy on their part, it seems to me there does not sufficiently appear any cause for the censure of their conduct or the removal of the marshal from office. A more commendable activity and energy might probably have been exerted by them; but they seem to have acted, to a considerable extent, upon consultation and in concert with Mr. Hughes, the agent for the owner of the fugitive, and what might otherwise appear to be blameable in them may have been the result of that consultation and concert. In this uncertain state of the case, the declaration made by Mr. Hughes, at the conclusion of the transaction, that he "had no complaints to make against them," or words to that effect, is entitled to and has had some influence on my judgment.

If I could have discovered any satisfactory evidence of the neglect or evasion of duty by these officers, in this case, it would have been no less consonant with my feelings than with my judgment to have recommended their instant dismissal from the public service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Union Meeting at Manchester, N. H.—There was a large gathering of the friends of the Union at Manchester (N. H.) on the 20th ult. Men of both political parties, very many of whom have been distinguished in public life, were present. Letters were read from Hon. Levi Woodbury and Hon. Daniel Webster. Speeches were made by some of the ablest orators in the State, and resolutions passed expressive of a firm determination to adhere to the Union, and to use every effort to allay the spirit of agitation which has engendered such hostile and bitter feeling between different sections of our country.

Union Meeting in Cincinnati—A Grand Union Meeting was held in Cincinnati on the 11th instant. The attendance of citizens was very large. The preamble and resolutions, adopted with great unanimity, declare that the Union is one and indivisible, and that the laws passed by the last Congress are in conformity with the Constitution, and should be faithfully executed.

The Nashville Convention aroused the spirit of the Union men at Nashville, so that immediately after the Convention adjourned a call was made, which was signed by almost every body, for a great Union meeting. The meeting was held in Nashville on the following Saturday, and was attended by a great concourse of people.

The question before the nation is (it would be folly to blind or disguise it,) whether agitation against slavery shall put down the Union, or the Union shall be preserved, and that agitation be put down. There is no other alternative. And is there any patriot that can doubt or hesitate on such an issue?—*Henry Clay.*

It is time that discord and animosity should cease. It is time that a better understanding and more friendly sentiments were revived between the north and the south. And I am sure that all wise and good men will see the propriety of forbearing from renewing agitation, by attempts to repeal the late measures, or any of them. I do not see that they contain unconstitutional or alarming principles, or that they forebode the infliction of wrong or injury. When real and actual evil arises, if it shall arise, the laws ought to be amended or repealed; but in the absence of imminent danger, I see no reason at present for renewed controversy or contention.

My dear sir, the Union will be preserved, and the laws will be obeyed and executed. Let us take courage, and that sort of courage which prompts men to a resolute discharge of their duties. We will save the Union for our own sakes, for the sake of the country, for the honor of free governments, and even for the benefit of those who seem ready, with ruthless hands, to tear it asunder.—*Daniel Webster.*

I now solemnly declare, as the deliberate conviction of my judgment, that two things are necessary to preserve the Union from the most imminent danger.

1. Agitation in the North on the subject of southern slavery must be rebuked and put down by a strong, energetic and enlightened public opinion.

2. The Fugitive Slave Law must be executed in its letter and its spirit.

James Buchanan.

A Mr. Bryan of South Carolina has lately published a pamphlet styled "The Rightful Remedy," in which the necessity for *secession* is of course elaborately vindicated, but which contains a good deal of historical and statistical information concerning the institution of slavery. Among other things it mentions the curious fact, probably new to most of our readers, that Georgia was for 20 years not only a free but a white colony. About the year 1732, the trustees for establishing the colony prohibited slavery, under which policy it languished until 1752, when they resigned their charter to the King. In thirty years after the introduction of slave labor there were 30,000 slaves in the province. The development of the great agricultural resources of the State is undoubtedly due to this institution.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Venable was at Roxborough Court, week before last, but didn't speak. "Kerr was there," says the "Milton Chronicle."

Suicide—An old man named Sidell, who has for some time been engaged in selling ginger pop about our streets, cut one of his arms with a razor yesterday, and in a little while bled to death. He came here a stranger a year or more since; where from we do not know.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Legislature of North Carolina.

Mr. WM. B. SHEPARD'S RESOLUTIONS,
Introduced in the Senate, on the 23d November.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States was a compromise of conflicting interests ordered and established by the people of the several States in order to form a more perfect Union, *establish justice*, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, *promote the general welfare*, and secure the blessings of liberty to all the parties, and that whenever its provisions are so perverted or changed that it fails to secure those objects to the weakest member of the confederacy, it ceases to be the constitution agreed to, and becomes the creature of the whims and caprice of a dominant majority, alien in interest to the oppressed; the most dangerous and intolerant of all Governments.

Resolved, That although we love the Union of the States and view its destruction as a great calamity, we nevertheless regard the right to secede from it, as a right of self defence and protection, which the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and never can surrender, with due regard to their own safety and welfare, and that whenever a majority of the people of North Carolina shall solemnly resolve that they cannot safely remain in the Union, it is not only their right but it is their duty to secede and punish such of her citizens as refuse submission to her will, as rebels and traitors.

Resolved, That when we claim the right of secession as a right reserved to the people and not surrendered by the Constitution, we believe it to be an extreme remedy, and one that should not be resorted to unless all means to preserve the Union, and to protect the property and insure the welfare of the people, have manifestly failed.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill lately passed by Congress is in conformity with the provision of the Constitution, and that its repeal or any alteration tending to impede the owner of a slave from retaking his property will be regarded as undoubted and sufficient evidence that a majority of Congress are unrestrained by the express provisions of the Constitution, and that a time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of North Carolina to decide whether they will submit to an unlimited government, or resist its encroachment boldly and effectually.

Resolved, That property in slaves being recognized both by the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States, it is as much the duty of the Federal Government to defend and protect Slave property as it is its duty to protect and defend any other species of property, and that any action of the General Government preventing the emigration of slave property to any territory of the Union is an assault upon such property, tending ultimately to destroy it by the slow but sure process of circumscribing it and preventing its removal to territories better adapted to its profitable occupation than where it now is found.

Resolved, That the injustice done to the Slave holding States by the late admission of California into the Union would never have occurred, had the South been united, we therefore invite the cooperation of the slave holding States in demanding from the Government an adequate protection for such slave property as may emigrate to any territory belonging to the United States, or should it be more available, an equal division of such territory between the slave holding and the non-slave holding States of the Union.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union with a request that they be laid before their several Legislatures.

SENATE—*Monday, Nov.* 25.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

Library.—Messrs. Bunting, Washington, Barringer.

Finance.—Messrs. Bower, Lillington, Gilmer, Watson, Lane, Hester, Speight, Drake.

Select Joint Committee on Western Turnpike and Cherokee Lands.—Messrs. Thomas, Bower, Woodfin, Jones, Bond.

Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an amendment of the Constitution.—Messrs. Clark, Courts, Woodfin, Williamson, Shepard.

Nag's Head.—Messrs. Joyner, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Bynum, Nixon, Rogers.

Historical Documents.—Messrs. Hoke, Caldwell of Burke, Thompson, Davidson, Hargrave.

Geological and Mineralogical Survey.—Messrs. Bynum, Haughton, Drake, Collins, Shepard.

Claim against United States.—Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Kelly, Richardson, Cannady, Herring.

Message from the other house announced the following Committees:

Finance.—Messrs. Person, Thornton, Brogden, Waugh, Steele, Adams, Jerkins, Winstead.

Library.—Messrs. J. J. Williams, Mizell, Wiley.

Negro Slavery.—Messrs. Saunders, Rayner, Avery, L. B. Sanders, Hill of Brunswick, Stowe, J. M. Leach, Blow, Erwin, S. P. Hill.

Mr. Nixon presented a memorial of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Co. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Bridge Co. Read and referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bynum presented a bill to prevent Clerks of Courts from issuing certificates to free negroes and free persons of color. Read and referred.

The Senate proceeded to choose a Committee on Privileges and Elections. On motion of Mr. Woodfin, Messrs. Cameron, Joyner and Bower, were designated to nominate a Committee, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following as said Committee, viz: Messrs. Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Hargrave, Woodfin, Lillington, and Washington; which nomination was concurred in by the Senate.

Received a message from the House, proposing to appoint a Joint Select Committee of seven on the part of the House, and six on the part of the Senate, to inquire into the propriety of having an appropriate inscription made on the block of Marble which is designed for the Washington Monument. Concurred in. Messrs. Cameron, Hoke, Joyner, Bower, Shepard and Gilmer, were appointed said Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Nov.* 25.

Mr. Mizell presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the 2d clause of the 3d section of the first article of the amended constitution, ratified by the people on the 1st Monday of November 1835, shall be specially so amended, as prescribed in the 2d clause of the 1st section of 4th article of said amended constitution, that all free white men of the age of 21 years, who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State 12 months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid full taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Mr. Douthit presented the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on drovers who may bring any horses, mules or hogs into this State from any other State, for sale, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Maultsby presented a memorial from the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co., praying the passage of an Act subscribing on the part of the State $200,000 to the Capital Stock of their Company, on certain conditions. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Walton,

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the N. C. R. Road East from Goldsborough, *via* Newbern, to Beaufort, and West from Salisbury, to the Tennessee line; and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to incorporate Rockingham Division, No. 32, S. of T., in Rockingham, Richmond county.

Mr. W. McNeill, a bill for the better application of the Common School fund.

Mr. McLean, a bill to establish a new county by the name of Yadkin.

On motion of Mr. Maultsby, ordered, that the Doorkeeper be directed to cause the flag of the State to be hoisted over this House, while the General Assembly may be in session.

Mr. Pegram introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

Mr. Blow presented the following Preamble and Resolution:

WHEREAS, The series of acts passed at the last session of Congress, and known as the Compromise, although they did not meet our approbation fully, have become the law of the land, and, as such, ought to be obeyed; and whereas, the Fugitive Slave Law was all that was gained by the South, in return for the surrender of important rights;

Therefore, be it resolved, that should said law be repealed, or essentially modified by Congress, or not enforced by the National Executive, or nullified, or made inoperative, by the people of the North, we will be in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

Which was read, and on motion of Mr. B'ow, referred to the Joint Select Committee on Slavery.

On motion of Mr. Rayner,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire, and report, by bill, resolution, or otherwise, whether the Bank of Fayetteville, in issuing bills of the denomination of $1 and $2, has not acted in contravention of its charter, and the general law of the State.

On motion of Mr. Saunders,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of 13, (7 from the House, and 6 on the part of the Senate,) to inquire into the propriety of having an appropriate inscription made on the block of marble designed for the Washington Monument.

Mr. S. P. Hill presented a Bill to increase the Revenue of the State, and to amend the last Act on this subject.

Mr. Steele, a Resolution instructing Finance Committee to inquire into the meaning of the term "safely secured," in the first section of the Act of 1848–'49, to increase Revenue of the State. Adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on R. & G. Rail Road. Laid on the table. Mr. Rayner submitted a few remarks, in this connection, to the effect that the course of proceeding of the Senate, in the premises, was unparliamentary.

Mr. Martin moved that the Committee on Internal Improvements be discharged from the further consideration of the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Negatived.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a Bill to repeal the 1st and 2d sec. of the Act of 1848–'9, chap. 56, entitled "an Act concerning the President and Directors of the Literary Fund."

Mr. Cherry, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the meaning of that clause of the Revenue Act of 1848–'9, relating to the listing bonds by guardians, belonging to their wards.

The bill introduced by Mr. Erwin, on Friday, "to secure the more faithful observance of the Constitution of the U. S.' &c. was referred to the Joint Select Committee on Slavery.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Nov.* 26.

Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Corporations, reported without amendment, the bill entitled a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Bridge Company; which was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Berry, a bill providing for the amendment of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina; laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Nixon, a bill concerning the Wilmington and Manchester R. Road. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ———, a bill to make real estate assets for distribution, and to facilitate and cheapen the settlement of estates; referred.

Mr. Rogers, a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1844–'5, entitled "an act to amend the 7th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled guardian and ward." Referred.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to protect the industry and labor of North Carolina. Referred to the Joint Select Committee on the subject of negro Slavery, and ordered to be printed.

Received from the House a message from the Governor, with accompanying documents, with a proposition to print.—Agreed to.

Also, a message transmitting Report and accompanying documents from C. L. Hinton, Public Treasurer.

Mr. Eborn introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Revised Statutes, chapter 3, sections 65, 66, 67 and 68, relating to free negroes and mulattoes, so as more effectually to guard against the evil of their coming from Free States, on board vessels or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, ordered, that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to vote immediately for a Solicitor of the 5th Judicial Circuit, and nominated Rob't Strange.

Mr. Barringer nominated T. S. Ashe.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Burke, adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Nov.* 26.

The Speaker announced the following members as composing the Committee, on behalf of this House, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to Cherokee lands, viz: Messrs. Flemming, Swanner, G. W. Hayes, McMillan and Mizell.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law, making all deeds of trust hereafter to be executed, null and void, so far as creditors are concerned, unless they provide for the payment of all the debts of the bargainer, *pro rata*, and without any distinction or preference whatever.

On motion of Mr. Pope,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 4th Section of 12th Chap. of Rev. Stat. on the subject of Bastard children, so that the examination of the woman shall no longer be PRIMA FACIE, but shall stand as any other evidence.

Mr. Stevenson, a bill to extend the right of appeal; and Mr. S. P. Hill, a bill to incorporate the Milton Saving's Bank; which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Flemming, a bill to repeal the act redistricting the State in 1846–'7; which was read first time and passed: whereupon, Mr. F. moved that the bill be made the Special order for Wednesday fortnight; which was not carried.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from his Excellency the Governor, transmitting a Report from the Engineer and Commissioners appointed to locate the Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line, together with charts, vouchers of expense, &c.; which, on motion of Mr. Rayner, were ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Rayner presented a Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to procure information in regard to certain taxable property, under the Act of 1848–'9; which was read first time and passed: whereupon, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the rules were suspended, and the Resolution was passed its 2d and 3d readings and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wm. McNeill, a bill to repeal an act, entitled "An Act to give exclusive jurisdiction of Pleas to the Superior Court of Robeson." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell, a bill for the abolition of public executions. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherard, a bill to repeal the Act passed at the Session of the General Assembly of 1848–'9, entitled "an Act to incorporate the North Carolina R. Road Company;" which, being read, Mr. Steele moved the same be rejected.

Mr. Love moved an adjournment. Not agreed to.

The question being on Mr. Steele's motion to reject, it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 105, Nays 10.

Those who voted in the Negative were Messrs. Brogden, Bond, Dickinson, Jarvis, Martin, Sherard, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, and Wilson.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Nov.* 27.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company, without amendment.

Mr. Gilmer introduced the following Resolutions, which were read and referred to the joint committee on Negro Slavery, and ordered to be printed:

1. *Resolved*, That the people of North Carolina cherish a deep attachment, and feel a loyal devotion to the union of the States; and in the opinion of this General Assembly, will never give their consent to a dissolution of that Union, except in a case of extreme necessity, which has not yet occurred, and which our hopes and wishes for our country forbid us to think will occur.

2. *Resolved*, That in the series of measures adopted by the Congress of the United States, at their last Session, for the settlement of the agitations growing out of the institution of Slavery, the General Assembly recognizes a compromise and adjustment of questions difficult and alarming in their character and tendency, and, as such, these measures have in the opinion of the General Assembly, the approval, and will command the hearty support of the people of North Carolina.

3. *Resolved*, That while the people of this State approve, and will sustain, *as a whole*, this series of measures, yielding objections which they may have to any particular of the series, they have a right to expect—do expect, and will insist, upon a like support of the whole, and like yielding of objections to any particular measure in those portions of the Union in which that is deemed objectionable, which by the people of North Carolina is regarded as important and valuable: and while North Carolina thus discharges from patriotic love of the Union and the constitution, and a solemn conviction of the inestimable value to the whole country and to the world of our *constitutional* Union, her whole duty in the premises, she confides in the same patriotic and just sentiments influencing the great body of the American people, for a like performance of their whole duty in every State and portion of the Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the act passed at the last Session of Congress, commonly called the fugitive slave law, is in exact accordance with the constitution, just and fair in each and all its provisions, and entirely consistent with the usages of law in other cases of a like kind, and therefore, is liable to no objection, which does not lie against the constitution itself; that to repeal it or materially alter its provisions, would be an act of injustice and bad faith, well calculated to alarm the whole of the slaveholding States, to destroy their confidence in the honesty and fair purposes of the people of the States concurring in such repeal or alteration, and produce such alienation and distrust, as would render the further maintenance of the Union very difficult, if not utterly impossible.

5. *Resolved*, That the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, in the free States, is necessary to the preservation of the Union, is a plain duty binding on the Government and people of the U. States, demanded by every consideration of justice and fair dealing, and cannot be denied or evaded without a manifest violation of a fundamental condition of our *Constitutional* Union, unworthy the American character and not to be patiently borne by American freemen. But confiding in the justice and patriotism of the great body of the people of the free States, this General Assembly will not anticipate so sad and unwelcome an event as the repeal, essential modification, or non-execution of this law, and therefore declines *now* to declare what measures should, or would, in that event, be taken by the people of North Carolina, such a declaration being easily interpreted into a premature menace upon a contingency which may never happen, and likely to aid in producing the very state of things to which it would refer, and which all good and patriotic men sincerely desire to prevent.

6. *Resolved*, That in any event which may happen, this General Assembly does not doubt that the people of North Carolina will be found prepared to adopt, with coolness and wisdom, and maintain with steady firmness and perseverence, such measures as the emergency may require—first, to maintain their rights and honor, in the Union, by constitutional means; and secondly, when such a course shall be demanded, by stern necessity, and only then, to insure the preservation of these rights and that honor, out of the Union, by such means, *beyond the Constitution*, as the necessity of the case may require, their wisdom may devise, and their strength enable to render effectual.

7. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union, and our Senators and Representatives, with a request they be laid before Congress and the Legislatures of the several States.

The Hon. Robert Strange was elected Solicitor for the 5th Judicial Circuit. Strange 91 votes, Thos. S. Ashe 76.

Cad. Jones, Jr. was elected Solicitor for the 4th Circuit. Jones 92, Poindexter 68.

Geo. Stevenson was elected Solicitor for the 2d Circuit. Stevenson 79, John S. Hawks 73.

[These elections of course turned on party politics, all the Whig incumbents being ousted.]

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to incorporate the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company. Referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clarke introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report what facilities should be extended by the several County Courts of North Carolina to any of the free colored population who may wish to emigrate to Liberia. And also to inquire into and report the legality and expediency of said County Courts binding out as apprentices for the term of ninety-nine years, all the children of said population born after the 1st January, 1852, for the mutual benefit and protection of both races.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bynum introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Corporations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a general corporation act, providing for the formation of manufacturing and mining companies, plank road and turnpike companies, navigation companies, and such other companies and societies as are now usually formed by separate acts of incorporation, and that said Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Toll Bridge Co., was taken up and passed the third and last time, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, the Senate took up for consideration the resolutions heretofore introduced by him on the subject of slavery.

In discussing the subject matter of the resolutions introduced by him a day or two since, Mr. Shepard commenced by declaring his attachment to the Union. But viewing the progressive inroads on the interest of the South by the General Government, through the instrumentality of Congress, he argued to show, that the South had little to expect at the hands of the North, unless being united in sentiment, as well as in interest, the South should present an undivided front in claiming and defending those rights which the Constitution guarantied to us. He showed by statistical tables, the increase of the black population, since the formation of the Confederacy, contended that, by the law of increase, a few more years would result in such an increase of slaves, as to require a more expanded area for their usefulness. That the effect of the Compromise acts, passed by Congress, would be to confine the slaves within so small a space, as to render them not only valueless, but a burden to their owners. He reviewed the opinions of Madison, Webster, Livingston, and others, on the rights of the States; compared them with the opinions of Mr. Badger, as expressed in his speech in August last, and declared that, if *they were right*, Mr. Badger was wrong.

Mr. Shepard took strong ground against nullification, as understood by the South Carolina politicians; but contended for the right of the State to accede, whenever an emergency should arise rendering such a step necessary.

The resolutions were then referred to the Joint Committee on negro slavery.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Nov.* 27.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to amend the 75th Chapter, 6th Section, of the act of 1846, relating to the tax on Slaves.

Mr. Winston, a bill prescribing the punishment of Manslaughter committed by slaves.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell, a bill to amend an act entitled "an Act to amend and consolidate the several acts heretofore passed in favor of poor debtors."

Mr. Bridgers presented a series of resolutions, declaring the inexpediency of building the North Carolina Rail Road, at the present time, and requesting the President and Directors of said Road to inform the individual Stockholders in said road thereof: declaring a belief in an opposition, on the part of the majority of the freemen of North Carolina, to the building of said Road, and finally requesting respectfully that the stockholders in said Road surrender their Charter to the present General Assembly, on or before the 1st day of January next. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Drake, it was ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select Committee, to inquire into the expediency of amending and revising the military law of the State, or abolishing the same altogether.

Sundry private bills, resolutions and memorials were introduced and referred.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill relating to the advertising of land to be sold for taxes. Mr. S. A. Hill, to amend the 12th Chapter of Revised Statutes concerning Bastard children. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Avery, *Resolved*, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more judicial districts in the State.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to repeal the preamble of an act passed at the session of 1848–9, entitled an act to increase the revenue of the State. Referred.

Mr. Wm. McNeill: A bill for the relief of the Clerks of the County Court: Also, a bill to incorporate Lumberton Division Sons of Temperance: Also, to incorporate Robeson Institute.

SENATE—*Thursday, Nov.* 28.

Mr. Joyner offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina have ever cherished a cordial and sincere attachment to the Constitution and to the Union of the United States; that they are deeply sensible of the many blessings and benefits resulting from this union, and are sensibly alive to the great and overwhelming calamities which its dissolution would bring upon the people of this country. It is, however, nevertheless true that the long continued wrongs and increasing aggressions made by the people of the North on the institution of slavery as established in the Southern States—an institution guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and over which they have not one particle of rightful control—are gradually weakening and undermining this attachment, and if persisted in, must inevitably lead to a severance of the ties which bind together the States of this Union.

Resolved, That the Acts of compromise and pacification, passed at the last session of Congress, for the admission of California, as a State, into the Union; for the government of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; for establishing the boundary of Texas; for suppressing the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and for the recovery of fugitive slaves; though regarded by many good and intelligent citizens as inadequate to the just rights of the South; yet, as a whole, if faithfully observed in all its parts, would meet the approval of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a repeal of the fugitive slave law, passed at the last session of Congress, or any material modification, rendering its provisions inoperative for the great purpose designed, would be regarded as a wrong and an outrage on Southern rights and property justifying the most firm, united and determined resistance; and in either of these events, North Carolina will unite with her Southern sister States in a Convention to provide the proper mode and manner of redress and determined resistance to further encroachments on their rights.

Resolved, That whatever differences of opinion may exist, in regard to the right of one or more States to secede from the Union, there can be no question as to the natural right of every people, when the wrongs and oppressions of the Government become no longer bearable, to resist and to overthrow such Government, and to establish other Government founded on principles better adapted to secure the liberty and just rights of the people. To this dread alternative the Southern people may unhappily be driven by the wrongs and injustice of their Northern brethren.

Mr. Caldwell, a bill to improve the public roads of the State.

Received a message from the House, proposing to raise a Select Committee of 3 on the part of each House, to designate the time and manner of counting the votes for Governor at the late August election. Concurred in.

Mr. Kelly, a bill for the more speedy and certain administration of Justice.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill to make real estate assets, recommending its rejection. Agreed to.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company passed its 2d reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Nov.* 28.

Mr. Saunders, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill concerning Stills, the bill concerning Overseers of Roads, the bill to abolish public executions, and the bill concerning manslaughter by slaves, with a recommendation to reject them. In which the House concurred. On the Road bill an animated discussion arose. Mr. Dargan thought compensation of overseers too little, and as the laborer was worthy of his hire, would vote for the bill. Mr. Avery was opposed to the bill, not that he thought that a compensation was not due, but that the idea was a defective one, and he was in favor of a measure by which a general commissioner of roads might be appointed for each county. Mr. Taylor opposed the bill, on the ground of an increased taxation without an equivalent.

Mr. Pigott, a bill to repeal, in part, an act of the Session of 1846–'7, entitled an act to increase the Revenue of the State.

Mr. Adams, a bill concerning the Justices of the County Court of Guilford. Referred.

Mr. Walton presented the following Resolutions, which were read and referred to the Committee on Slavery:

1. *Resolved*, That the State of North Carolina, moved by conservative principles and ardent devotion to the Union which has ever characterized her, acquiesced in the adjustment made by Congress, commonly known as the Compromise Act.

2. *Resolved*, That while she thus acquiesces she at the same time does most *solemnly declare* that in the event the law for the recovery of Fugitive Slaves be unheeded by the non-slave-holding States, or repealed or modified by Congress, North Carolina will adopt the most stringent and violent measures compatible with the Constitution of the Federal Government and her own reserved rights as one of the Sovereign States, with a view to coerce the *maddened, misguided, and fanatical* population of the Northern States, into a just appreciation of the rights guarantied to the Southern States under the federal compact, and to the withdrawal of all opposition either direct or indirect to the execution of the laws made in accordance with them.

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor be and is hereby required to convene the Legislature whenever in his opinion the contingency happens, designated in the second Resolution.

Mr. Rayner, a bill concerning the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Moved, that the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1848–'9, chartering the Turnpike Co. from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, by making Asheville the terminus of said road instead of Salisbury.

Mr. Tripp, a bill to prevent free negroes from owning and carrying fire arms.

Mr. Drake, a b

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The attentive reader of the proceedings of the Legislature, will see that various propositions have been introduced in regard to the Northern and Southern question.—They have all been referred to the appropriate committees. We have nothing to say of them at present, except this: that we hope such measures may eventually be recommended as will meet the unanimous approbation of all, without respect to party. It is a question far above party, and he will be the worst enemy to the State and to the South who shall insist on forcing forward any measure which shall divide the Legislature and the people. There may be a platform on which all can stand. Let it be erected, and the united voice of North Carolina, calmly expressed and firmly maintained, may yet save the Union, by arresting the progress of fanaticism in both sections. Those who *desire* to save the Union may easily unite.

Important resolutions in regard to the Raleigh and Gaston Road have been presented by Gen. Saunders. They propose an inquiry, by the Internal Improvement committee, 1st. Whether the State shall repair the road, retaining the entire interest. 2d. Whether a new company shall be formed with a capital of $750,000—State's interest to be ½—private individuals ½—and the State to take whatever may remain to put the road in proper order. 3d. Whether the Governor shall be authorized to sell the whole Road. Gen. Saunders stated that the road could not possibly be run much longer in its present condition, and that some step should be taken to restore it at once to good order, or it must be abandoned. Either the State should do the repairs, or a Company be formed in which the State be principal stockholder, or the Road be sold. The Engineer now employed to examine the condition of the Road, would report in a few days that the Road could be relaid with T iron for not over $500,000; probably $400,000.

We are rejoiced at the prompt and almost unanimous rejection of the bill introduced by Mr Sherard of Wayne, to repeal the charter of the Central Rail Road—a repudiating process which only ten members of the House of Commons were prepared to endorse by their votes. There was *no Whig amongst them*, we rejoice to state. The Register says, "The proposition encountered, as it deserved, almost universal reprobation; for never, we learn, was there so general an expression of surprise and chagrin as it occasioned. Many of those gentlemen, even, who owed their election expressly to their opposition to further schemes of Internal Improvement, refused to co-operate in any such attempt to violate the credit of the State—actuated by those noble promptings which impelled the patriotic exclamation of a former member of our State Senate, from the County of Surry, (now dead)—"North Carolina is my Mother; take all that I have, but preserve *her* good name bright and untarnished!"

Messrs. Avery, Rayner, McLean, Steele, Mizell, Saunders, Person, Winston, Cherry, Dargin, Pope, Clanton, and Barnes, spoke in favor of the rejection of the bill, and Mr. Brogden against.

We intended to publish the speech of Mr Steele, and one or two others, but are prevented by want of room. They all express indignation at the proposition to repudiate a contract made by the State, and thus to tarnish her honor. They show likewise that the repeal would be unconstitutional, as no State has a right to pass a law impairing the obligation of a contract; and the Supreme Court has decided that a charter is a contract.

Mr. Kelly's bill for the more speedy administration of justice, proposes to abolish jury trials in the County Courts, to create an additional term of the Superior Courts, and to increase the number of Judges and Circuits.

Mr. Nixon's "bill concerning the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company," provides for the State's endorsement to the bonds of that Company for $300,000, payable from 1865 to 1871, on condition that the company mortgage its whole property to secure the State against the loss of $250,000 by the Wilmington and Raleigh Company, which $250,000 is secured by mortgage, but not available till after a prior mortgage for a debt of $525,000 is paid. In case of failure to pay the interest, the receipts of the Manchester Road to be sequestered. And in case of failure to pay the principal, the mortgage to be foreclosed, and the road &c. sold.

Mr. Bynum's "bill to protect the labor and industry of North Carolina," assesses a tax of 10 per cent. on all money expended and debts incurred in a non-slaveholding State after the 4th of July 1851; the tax to be given in on oath as other taxes, under penalty of $200.

Mr. Gordon's bill in relation to the Common School Fund provides for its distribution according to white population instead of federal numbers, as at present.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—In the brief debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 23d, on Mr. Flemming's motion respecting proposed amendments to the Constitution, Mr. Eaton, one of the members from the strong Locofoco county of Warren, remarked, that "he was opposed to a convention, restricted or unrestricted, and did not favor an alteration of a single clause, syllable, or letter of the Constitution."

UNION TRIUMPH IN GEORGIA.—The Union party has gained a great triumph in the election for members of the State Convention. The Convention was called by the Governor for disunion purposes; but in 53 counties the Union majority is about 14,000, and the Dismionists have so far elected only 14 Delegates, in six counties, and those by small majorities.

Mr. Rhett said, "Georgia will *lead off;* South Carolina will go with her." We hope that the North will do its duty, so that South Carolina will go alone, if she goes at all.

Whilst we rejoice at this triumph, we hope nobody at the North will be deceived by it. It is not a "Submission" triumph, as the disunion party asserts. It is a *Union* triumph; but only in the belief and assurance that the fugitive law will be undisturbed by Congress and the free States. A letter from a warm friend of the Union, of high standing in Charleston, says,—

"The political horizon is becoming black enough. The late elections in Georgia will deceive the North into further security, and they will probably go on with the slavery agitation until the feelings of the two sections of the country become so exasperated against each other, that separation will become desirable. In my own opinion, nothing can be done *here* to save the Union. It must be done at the North; and it will not be done there unless they are *convinced* the South is in earnest."

THE PLANK ROAD.—The tolls at the Hay Mount gate for the month of Nov. amounted to $205 97. The total amount on the 18 miles is over $400—a handsome sum.

☞ We are requested to call attention to the Notice of Temperance Lectures, next week, by the celebrated Orator, Mr White.

Almost an Accident.—The Hon. Mr. Deberry, and the Hon. Mr. Orr, of S. C., passed through this city, on yesterday, on their way to Washington City—stopping at Guion's.

The former gentleman escaped very narrowly from drowning, on Thursday night, while crossing the Cape Fear River. Supposing, in the darkness of the night, that the flat had reached the shore, he stepped out, and was plunged into the stream where the water was some 12 feet deep. He was rescued with difficulty, but sustained no farther injury, we are happy to say, than a thorough soaking.—*Raleigh Register.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature met on the 25th ult. R. F. W. Alston was elected President, and James Simmons, Speaker of the House.

Governor Seabrook's Message abounds with statements and recommendations as to the establishment, heretofore and hereafter, of magazines and depots for arms, ammunition, &c. He says the TIME HAS ARRIVED FOR SECESSION, and he emphatically recommends that measure.

The most violent propositions have been introduced into the Legislature. One, that the Legislature will not fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate; another, that the members of Congress be instructed not to take their seats, as "it is degrading to the Southern States to hold further connection with the North;" another, recommending secession; and another, for the election of Representatives to the Southern Congress proposed by the Nashville Convention.

Gov. Quitman's message to the Legislature of Mississippi is strongly in favor of secession and disunion.

One branch of the Legislature has passed a resolution, 50 to 37, censuring Gen. Foote. Resolutions approving the Compromise and against secession were rejected by a large majority. A State Convention will be called. Both parties held meetings every night.

Governor Quitman has sent a message to the Legislature advising an immediate organization of the militia of the State.

Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, has been summoned to appear before the U. S. Court, now in session at New Orleans, to answer to the bill of indictment found against him for participation in getting up the Cuba expedition. He refuses to attend at present, but expresses a willingness to obey the mandate when his official term expires, or as soon as his public duties will permit.

It is not true that the President has ordered the arrest of Quitman, or taken any action whatever as to him.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—At the second trial the coalition between the Locofocos and Abolitionists enabled them to succeed in Springfield and other places, so as to elect 24 to 3 Whigs.

THE PROSPECT.—We rejoice to state that the tone of the Northern papers, and of the great meetings in the large cities, is decidedly more favorable than it was a few weeks ago. It has the appearance of a determination to save the Union, by frowning down all attempts to repeal or nullify the fugitive slave law. Let the good work go on.

The N. Y. Tribune, the prime mover in all the abolition agitation, has come out decidedly against any more speeches in Congress on the subject!—Should any member introduce a proposition on the subject, it urges that the vote be at once taken, and in perfect silence. This is a new and most extraordinary proposition from that quarter. What it means we know not; but we hope it means, that the editor of that paper has become satisfied that a repeal of the fugitive slave law will be disunion, and that he is not disposed to bring about such a calamity. The influence of that paper is so great with the abolition party, that we rejoice to see it make the suggestion.

P. S. The Tribune is following up its recantation. It now says, "We have agreed to recognise the master's dominion over his slave, and to that extent we must respect our engagement or repudiate the Union altogether." Exactly. That is the true ground. Things are coming right.

A GOOD OFFICER.—Benj. Bond, U. S. Marshal for Illinois, was lately charged with failing to execute a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive slave. He indignantly denies the charge, and adds,—

"If such warrant were placed in my hands, I would know no higher law than that enacted by Congress, and which has received the sanction of the President, and would execute the writ, though my life should prove the forfeit."

ANOTHER.—Judge Grier, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Pittsburg, on opening his Court a few days ago, appointed several Commissioners under the fugitive law, and took occasion to speak at large and in the strongest terms of the duty of all men to obey that law, and his own firm determination to see it executed. And if mobs should be excited to violence by the incendiary howlings of fanatics, and murder should be committed, not only should the murderers be punished, but the equally guilty exciters of rebellion, no matter how high their station in society. "The time has come (he said,) when those who professed obedience to the laws—who were desirous of the prosperity of the Union—who were anxious to avoid disunion and civil war with all its horrors, must take their stand, and no longer shrink from their duty as good citizens." All this was in pointed rebuke of incendiary speeches delivered in Pittsburg.

STILL ANOTHER.—Judge Kane, U. S. District Judge in Philadelphia, in a late charge to a Grand Jury, spoke at large of the power of Congress to pass the law, and of the duty and necessity of enforcing it. He also charged the jury that it was their solemn duty to present any and every man who had, or may, interfere to prevent its execution, and adds:

"This law, I repeat it, will be enforced; and if broken, it will be vindicated. The constitutional compact, which was made within these very walls, will never be repudiated here."

And Judge Huntington, of the U. S. District Court of Indiana, has delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, expressing his firm determination to execute the law.

The Whig State Convention of Connecticut *Resolved*, That while we recognize the provision relative to the delivering up of fugitives from service, as binding and obligatory, we believe that the present fugitive slave law should be so modified as to be no longer a source of fraternal discord: but we disclaim all fellowship with nullification in any of its forms, whether South or North, and will always adopt as our motto, "The Union, the constitution, and laws, and by this we will stand or fall."

Upwards of 3000 of the best citizens of Boston signed the call for the late Union meeting. An eminent merchant having been asked if he would allow himself to be nominated as one of the vice presidents of the meeting, answered: "For the cause indicated in this call, the committee may use me in any capacity they think I am fitted for, from one of the vice-presidents to a special constable."

An influential mechanic replied thus: "I have only to say that not only my name, but my life, is at the service of this cause, at all times, and in any way."

The meeting was held on Tuesday last. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in that city. Several eloquent speeches were delivered. The resolutions adopted with but one dissenting voice, and with loud and repeated cheers, declare the Constitution and Union paramount to all other considerations; that the laws were binding equally upon every citizen and every State; that all laws which are passed by Congress *must be* sustained; that opposition to them would only lead to anarchy and bloodshed; that the opposers of the law deserve the severest reprehension of an indignant community, and the severest punishment should be assigned to the aggressors.

The meeting was disturbed by the *Reverend* Theodore Parker, who wanted to reply to a notice of his incendiary sermons; but the meeting cried, "Put him out—put him out."

An enthusiastic public reception was given in New York to Gen. Cass, Speaker Cobb, and Senator Dickinson, as friends of the Union. They all spoke, and all defended the fugitive act, declaring that the Union could not be maintained, if this constitutional act be now violated.

Per contra.—A meeting of upwards of 30 Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, on the 9th ult., fully discussed the fugitive law, and unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, denouncing the law as unconstitutional, iniquitous, unrighteous, and in flagrant violation of the law of God; and advising all christian men to seek its immediate and unconditional repeal.

The Christian Advocate, (the Methodist paper,) refused to publish these resolutions, but the Evening Post was not so considerate of the character of these ministers, who, by its agency, presented themselves to the world in the ridiculous attitude of deciding a point of constitutional law against all the leading jurists and statesmen of the land, and in the more reprehensible and unchristian attitude of seeking to disturb the due course of the laws.

We are glad to see that the N. Y. papers, especially the Commercial, notice with proper severity and indignation this attempt of the 30 clergymen to bring the laws into disrepute.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Europa has brought Liverpool dates to the 16th. Cotton had declined ⅛d., but the N. Y. accounts of a killing frost had re-established confidence, and prices rallied ⅛d. The market closed steady at full prices.

France, England and Russia have offered their mediation on the German question. In Vienna war is now looked upon as certain.

A collision had actually occurred between troops of Austria and Prussia, the Prussians firing on the Austrians, who finally captured the village of Betozell.

Louis Napoleon has sent in a message disclaiming all ambition for an extension of his term of office.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—See the advertisement of Mr. Woltering, of Raleigh. We understand he employs about 20 hands in his shops; that he made some of the Turpentine Stills now in use in this county; and also made all the Locks in the new and elegant Hotel of Col. Yarbrough at Raleigh.

Proposals are issued for publishing a paper at Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. to be called the "Concord Mercury," L. S. Bingham, Editor, W. H. Campbell, Publisher.

Free Negroes at the South.—The *Southern Press* opposes the proposition to remove the free negroes from the Southern States. It considers such a measure objectionable both on the score of humanity and expediency. It does *not* believe that the safety of the Southern people and a proper regard for the welfare and subordination of the slaves demand the removal of the free blacks.

We are altogether of the Southern Press's opinion on this subject, and hope that North Carolina will not hastily adopt the idea of some in Virginia and South Carolina.—*Observer.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.
CORRESPONDENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 22, 1850.

To the Hon. Robert Strange:

DEAR SIR: At a Regular Meeting of the "Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company," on the 18th inst., in obedience to a resolution offered and unanimously adopted, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to request of you the delivery of a Public Address before the Corps at such time as will suit your convenience.

In discharging this duty, it were needless to say how much pleasure your compliance with our request would give to us and those we represent. It might be proper, however, that we should state a few of the more prominent reasons which have prompted the step at this time.

When it is recollected to what age the Corps has arrived, (near three score years; and being, it is thought, second in seniority to but one in the country,) and the natural anxiety which not only its own members but our community at large should feel for its perpetuity, the idea has suggested itself to our minds, that a Public Address every few years, from some one of the many retired members, would tend much to keep alive an interest in the Corps, and perhaps preserve it from the fate which has attended all of its former compeers.

Experience has demonstrated the difficulty of keeping the Company under that proper military discipline—that *esprit du corps*—which is so essential, while there is no competition,—nothing to arouse its latent energies, or stimulate its members to noble emulation. And when to this is added the fact, that the citizens, (at least too many of them,) are content to "damn with faint praise," rather than bestir themselves in sustaining an institution which is and should be their pride as well as their defence, it has seemed to the undersigned that an Address, as contemplated, would do much towards inducing *them* to take greater interest in the Corps, and to feel that its perpetuity rests in a great measure upon *themselves*.

The act of the last Legislature, by exempting from duty a very large portion of the Militia of the State—thus not only reducing the number of men enrolled, but in the same ratio reducing the quantity of arms granted to the State by the General Government—is calculated also to weaken the Corps, and perhaps in many cases deprive it of the services of those best calculated to guide its destinies through times of difficulty and danger.

These and other reasons have suggested themselves to the minds of the members. In requesting an Address at your hands, they hope and believe their appeal will not be in vain. There is no one to whom they can more confidently appeal: there is no one whom it would afford them greater pleasure to hear.

Please accept, from ourselves and those we represent, assurances of sincere regard.

We have the honor to be,
Your friends and fellow soldiers,
A. M. CAMPBELL.
W. DRAUGHON.
J. B. NEWBY.
JNO. A. PEMBERTON.

MYRTLE HILL, Nov. 11, 1850.

Fellow-Soldiers: I have received your favor of the 22d ult., requesting me to deliver an Address before the "Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company" at such time as will suit my convenience.

My time, as you well know, is very fully occupied, and I am utterly at a loss to fix upon any time that I can call my own. But I am very unwilling to disappoint your kind wishes, and at the same time am very desirous to do any thing in my power to promote the interest and prosperity of a Corps of which I was so long a member, and with the command of which I was once honored—an honor on which I set value equal to any that I have ever enjoyed.

After giving the subject all the consideration I can, I know of no time so convenient as the Wednesday of our County Court. And if that will suit the convenience of others, I will endeavor to make my arrangements conform.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your friend and fellow-soldier,
RO. STRANGE.

To Major A. M. Campbell, Capt. W. Draughon, Mr. J. B. Newby, Mr. Jno. A. Pemberton.

☞ A PUBLIC ADDRESS will be delivered before the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, by the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, on Wednesday afternoon next.

A Procession will be formed at 3 o'clock, on Gillespie street, under the direction of E. L. Winslow, Esq., Marshal, and Maj. Jno. H. Cook and Capt. Wm. J. Anderson, Assistants, and will march from thence through Mumford, Dick, Person, and Hay streets, to the Fayetteville Hotel Hall.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company,
Honorary and Retired Members of the Company,
Orator and Clergy,
Fayetteville Riflemen,
Officers of Cumberland Militia, *(in Uniform,)*
Officers of the Army and Navy,
Phœnix Lodge, No 8, Ancient York Masons,
Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.,
Lafayette Division, No 2, Sons of Temperance,
Independent Division, No 31, Sons of Temperance,
Cool Spring Tent, No 2, of Rechabites,
Cadets of Temperance,
Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society,
High Sheriff and Clerks of the Courts,
Magistrates of the County,
Magistrate of Police and Town Commissioners,
Citizens and Strangers.

The honorary and retired members of the Company are requested to appear at Military Green, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., from whence they will march, under escort, to the place of forming procession.

A committee will be in attendance at the Hall for the purpose of showing seats to the ladies.

AN ADMIRABLE ARGUMENT.—We are indebted to the Hon. Geo. E. Badger for a pamphlet containing an unanswerable defence of the fugitive slave law, and exposure of the pretences under which it is opposed at the North. It is a series of articles published originally in the Washington Republic, and we have therefore reason to believe that it is in accordance with the feelings and opinions of President Fillmore and the Cabinet, whose organ that paper is. It is a calm and truthful statement of the whole subject, illustrating the constitutionality, expediency and necessity of the law, by a logical argument of unsurpassed force and clearness. The extensive circulation of this pamphlet in the Northern States cannot fail to do good.

We mention it here more particularly for the purpose of congratulating our readers upon what we deem an exposition of the President's opinions as to the necessity of the enforcement of the law to the preservation of the Union. After demonstrating that the law was passed in obedience to a positive provision of the constitution; and that opposition to it is, therefore, seditious and treasonable in its tendency, the author says,—

"THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW MUST BE EXECUTED, OR THE UNION CANNOT BE PRESERVED. A cry has been raised for its repeal. THE REPEAL OF THAT LAW WILL BE THE REPEAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"The right to the surrender of fugitive slaves is clear—guaranteed by the Constitution, and, without this guarantee, the Constitution would never have been ratified by the Southern States. Here is no matter for ingenious disquisitions—no ground for difference of opinion—no loop on which to hang a doubt. The right, by the words of the Constitution, and according to constant judicial interpretation, is as clear as the right of any Southern State to have two representatives in the Senate; and that the U. States are bound to secure and enforce this right is, by the solemn judgment of the Supreme Court, as clear as is the right itself. To repeal this law then—nay more, to make any material alterations of its enactments—would be to repudiate this provision of the Constitution; and, in effect, to abrogate the right which it secures. To leave the law on the statute book, and to suffer its execution to be prevented by unlawful combinations or mob violence, or by criminal neglect of the duty to enforce it, would be to accomplish the same object by other and more discreditable means. The effect of this upon the Southern mind and the Southern heart, is not difficult to be foreknown. It would be seen and felt as a plain, direct, and dishonest breach of a solemn duty—a wilful violation of a fundamental condition of our Union, and an undisguised effort to hold the South to so much of the Constitution as might benefit the North, while whatever is indispensable or useful to the South should, at the pleasure of the North, be disregarded and silently annulled. Does any man suppose that our Southern brethren *would* submit to such a state of things? will any man venture to say that they *ought?* Assuredly they would not, as assuredly they ought not. No, in such an event, the very spirit of Union, the desire for Union, would be gone. Not only would the irritable and fiery spirits of the South blaze forth in fierce resentment, but her sober-minded and temperate sons would be roused to a stern and determined resistance. Whatever has been or may be compromised, this could never be. This is the Rubicon; to pass it, is to overthrow the Constitution."

We are the more gratified with these strong affirmations, because of their exact correspondence with those which we have recently felt it our duty to present to our readers under the threatening aspect of things at Boston. We have no reason to doubt that they are the true grounds for the South to rest upon; and we rejoice in the belief that they are held by the National Administration.

☞ The proceedings of the States Rights Meeting in Sampson are crowded out this week.

TAXING GOODS FROM NORTHERN STATES.—This is a favorite idea with many in all the Southern States. If the constitutional power be conceded (which is questioned by some,) we confess that it appears to us to be worth consideration as a retaliatory measure for the unwarrantable interference of the Northern States with our domestic institutions, and also as a step towards the breaking down of that disgraceful dependance of the South on the North for almost all of the conveniences and comforts, and many of the absolute necessaries of life. A bill is now before our Legislature to provide for a discriminating tax on Northern productions. [If passed, we hope it will be in such a form as will be constitutional and *understandable;* and not like many laws which deform our statute book, written by persons who cannot write the English language, rushed through the two Houses with inconsiderate haste, and still further marred by bad and inaccurate printing. In some of the States, we learn, the Attorney General is allowed a *per diem* for attending the sessions of the Legislature, where it is his duty to put the public laws into decent legal shape. We wish our Legislature would borrow the idea, and require such a duty at the hands of the able and laborious gentleman who fills that office. And after that, that they would require the laws to be printed on decent paper, the proofs to be examined by the Attorney General. But this is a departure from the subject.]

We repeat, that we rather favor the measure, for the reasons stated. The N. Y. Evening Post objects to it, (as proposed in Virginia,) that its constitutionality is questionable. "In the second place, (says the Post,) the inconvenience of such a law would soon make the community tired of it. If carriages were selected as the object of this discriminating tax, those who were obliged by it to purchase of Virginia mechanics, and drive in ill-made vehicles, obtained at a high price, would soon begin to complain. Orders for carriages would soon be sent to the Northern States. Warehouses for Northern made carriages would be established by dealers at convenient places along the frontiers of the State. Agents would traverse the State, taking orders for carriage makers in Newark, New York or New Haven. A new inducement would be held out to the Southern planter to visit the North in the summer; he would bring home with him a light, compact and elegant carriage, purchased at a moderate cost, the envy of those who were obliged to ride in the clumsier and dearer vehicles made in Virginia."

The Post's illustration of the inconvenience to the South is the very worst one it could have selected, so far as this part of the country is concerned. We have in this town abundant proof that *our own mechanics can drive the Northern carriage makers out of the market.* They have actually done so for years past. Formerly large sums were sent to the North annually for carriages of all descriptions, even to the coarse pedlar's wagon, or carry-all. *Now*, who thinks of sending to the North from this place or the surrounding country, for any description of vehicle, from the finest to the plainest? Who, indeed, thinks of buying such a thing when he is actually at the North for business or pleasure? No one! So also, to some extent, of Furniture, of which some most beautiful articles, manufactured in this town, may be found in the two Stores in this place. With a discriminating tax against Northern made furniture, the proprietors would be induced to make *all* the furniture they sell, instead of getting a part of it from the North. We pass every day by the Marble Yard of our industrious townsman, Mr. Lauder, and cannot fail to be struck with the large quantity of beautiful work turned out from his shop. A few years ago, whenever we went North, we had frequent commissions to execute for friends, in procuring Monuments for the graves of deceased relatives. That business has entirely ceased. Who sends now to the North for a Tombstone?

The truth is, that industrious and capable mechanics can thrive in any business here, and it is the interest and the duty of every man in town to encourage and assist such. A tax on the thousand articles of Northern mechanism would soon show this beyond all question. And once shown, the South would never submit again to an abject dependence on the North for the productions of the workshop, of the soil, of the forest, and of the mine. Now is the time for the establishment here, in this town and in all parts of the South, of extensive manufactories of leather, shoes, saddles, hats, brooms, buckets, axes, hoes, and various other articles of universal use. Now is the time to encourage our own resident mechanics, instead of enriching those of the North.

By Telegraph.

RALEIGH, December 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, quite a lengthy debate took place on the question of referring a bill to change the basis of the School Fund Distribution to the Committee on Education. The motion was carried by a large majority.

In the House, nothing of importance was done. Sundry additional Resolutions on the subject of slavery were introduced.

ACTIONS vs. PROTESTATIONS.

Eleven to One.

We would beg leave to draw attention to the fact, that, on the Resolution, (Fleming's) to instruct the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, to report a Bill proposing to leave it to THE PEOPLE to decide, whether a Convention to amend shall be called, out of *twelve* dissenting voices, in the House of Commons, eleven of them were from the ranks of the *beloved people's devoted Democratic friends!!*

Raleigh Register.

[The following are the members who voted against the proposition: Messrs. W. E. Bond, Dickinson, A. J. Leach, Mathis, Maultsby, (a Whig,) McDowell, L. B. Saunders, Sherard, Swanner, Wilson.

The principal clerks of the two Houses have appointed William H. Joyner of Franklin, and Thomas H. Holmes of Sampson County, assistant engrossing Clerks to the Legislature.

Mr. Shepard's Speech.—On *Wednesday*, Mr. Shepard entertained the Senate with a speech upon the secession resolutions introduced by him a day or two ago. It was a *rehash* of the usual South Carolina politics, as well as a reiteration of the gentleman's fault-finding with Mr. Badger, though he used the most respectful language towards that gentleman, even complimentary. Of course, we do not agree with Mr. Shepard's secession doctrines; but this week we have only room to refer our readers to the resolutions asserting them—with the bare hint to Mr. Shepard, in the most delicate manner, that it will be best for him not to establish the truth of that part of his resolution which declares the right of the *majority* in a state to punish the *minority* as "rebels and traitors"—for if he does, he may be in very great danger, the *opponents* of secession in North Carolina being ten to one of its *friends.*

Mr. S. however, modified that part of the resolution by striking out "rebels and traitors" and inserting that the State could punish such of her citizens as refuse submission to her sovereign will. She will be very apt to do so in Mr. Shepard's case, either with or without his affirmation of her right.—*Raleigh Times.*

Manteo Paper Mills.—We are pleased to be able to state, that the enterprising proprietors of the above Mills, in this vicinity, are doing an amount of business that far exceeds the most sanguine calculations they had formed. Perhaps the most *acceptable* compliment to the superior quality of their paper, that they have yet received, was an order which came to hand, a few days since from one of the most numerously supported journals in Georgia, for a bill of paper amounting to some $2500.—*Raleigh Register.*

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

We are gratified to learn, (says the Raleigh Register,) that there is a prospect of quite a respectable attendance at the Industrial Convention, proposed to be held in this City, on the 18th Dec. It is the purpose, we are informed, of the several prosperous manufacturing establishments of Randolph, to send delegates and specimens. A gentleman of great intelligence in that County, writes us as follows:

"CEDAR FALLS, Nov. 24th, 1850.

"It is much to be hoped, that there will be a general attendance of those interested in the Manufacturing, Mechanical and Mining operations throughout the State—aye of the disciples of Faust, too; for the very *attrition* of such assemblages may produce some sparks of beneficent light, which are sure to be caught up by the "Melissus" of the Press, and diffused throughout the land. And then the plodding, matter of fact manufacturers will much need the assistance of these *men of letters*, in shaping and dressing up their home-spun ideas, in a style and garb fit for public exhibition.

"I hope to be with you; for, independent of my interests as a manufacturer, I feel a far deeper one in the general welfare, with which the individual interests of each of us is involved."

BALTIMORE.—The census of Baltimore, just taken, shows 169,125 inhabitants, of whom only 3,124 are slaves. Dwellings occupied 25,006.

Cincinnati contains 116,078 inhabitants. In 1840, 46,382. Showing the enormous increase of 64,697 in ten years.

Industrial Exhibition of 1852.—We understand that the Industrial Exhibition of London in 1851 is to be repeated in the city of New York in 1852. We learn further that the use of Governor's Island, in New York harbor, has been applied for and granted for the purposes of the Exhibition.

Republic.

MARRIED,

Near Harllesville, S. C., on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Arch'd D. Campbell, JOHN McK. ALFORD, M. D., of Alfordsville, Robeson county, N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. John McKay.

☞ Carolinian please copy.

In Wilmington, on the 21st ult., by the Rev'd Dr. Drane, Mr. DONALD McRAE to Miss MARY, daughter of Timothy Savage, Esq. Also, by the Rev. Michael Robbins, Mr. JOHN HUNT to Miss CATHARINE FOX, all of that town.

In Sampson county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. L. Clifton, Mr. GEORGE S. BEST, of Duplin county, to Miss ELIZABETH H. STEVENS, daughter of Mr. Henry Stevens.

Wilmington Intelligencer please copy.

DIED,

At his residence in the county of Montgomery, on Wednesday the 20th ult., THOMAS PEMBERTON, Esq., aged about 60 years. He had represented the county of Montgomery some years since in the State Legislature, and held various other public trusts, and in the discharge of all the duties incident to those stations, he was active, zealous, and patriotic, and always evinced the most liberal and praiseworthy spirit in the promotion of the public good. Mr. Pemberton was a kind and most excellent neighbor; and as a husband, parent and master, none can be so competent to estimate his worth as his own afflicted and bereaved family.—*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 25th ult., WILLIAM HENRY WRIGHT, only son of Mrs. William Henry Wright, aged 4 years.

In Bladen county, on the 11th ult., Miss LUCY J. LUCAS, a native of that county, but for the last two years a resident of Wilmington, aged 38 years.

Recently, in Montgomery county, Mr. GREEN SMITH, aged 50 years, an honest and peaceable citizen. Also, on the 10th ult., Mr. JOHN BIRD, aged about 30. Mr. Bird was an excellent mechanic, and a worthy and useful man.

In Salisbury, on the 17th ult., Mrs. MARY BEARD, widow of the late John Beard, Sr., aged 75 years 6 months and 4 days. Also, on the 20th, Mr. WM. M. ELLIOTT, Merchant, of the firm of Brown, Fraley & Co., aged about 36 years.

At Demopolis, Ala., on the 18th ult., Mr. JNO. R. CARLOSS, of Marlborough District, S. C., aged about 28 years.

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 17th of October, Mr. WM. P. SMITH, in the 77th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DEC. 3.

Brandy, p'ch, 50	a 75	Lard,	9 a 10
Ditto, apple, 35	a 50	Leather, sole, 20	a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	11½ a 12½	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5½ a 6	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3½ a 4	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Do, English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.

REMARKS.—The news by the Europa has had a depressing effect on the cotton market in New York, putting it down ¼. Since her arrival there has been but very little to show what effect it will have on our market. Fodder 80 to 1 00. Hay 60 to 80. Pork 5 to 6½. Beef 3 to 4½. No change in other articles.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8. Corn 75 to 80. Northern Flour 6 50 to 8 00; supply fair. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 50, Wide 8 00, Scantling 5 00. Timber—Shipping 12 00, prime Mill 8 50, ordinary 7 00 to 7 50, inferior 6 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 35, Hard 1 35 to 1 50. Spirits 37½ to 40. Tar 1 50 to 1 55.

At New York, Cotton is dull and declining.

At Charleston, Cotton 12¾ to 13½, a decline of full ¼. Corn 70 to 72. Flour 7¾ to 5¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 451,263 bales, against 493,123 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 24—Steamer Chatham, with boat Edmund Ellis in tow, with goods for sundry persons. Also, Steamer Gov Graham, with boats M Brown and Express in tow, with goods for J Stafford, Capt J A J Bradford, W A Holt & Co, J D Williams, C A Brown, M D & W R Smith, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Caldwell & Son, W McIntyre, M L & R J Holmes, Worth & Saunders, A W Steel, M Brown & Son, Hall, Sacket & Co, W A Lush, J & B G Worth, Shelly & Field, S J Hinsdale, F Fries, Holt, Murray & Co, Geo Lauder, E Belo, G A McDonald, J T Council & Cain, C Caison, H L Myrover & Co, Rowan Manf Co, Weatherly & Dick, Island Ford Manf Co, W Wooten, D & W McLaurin, Marsh & Moffitt, J Hotchkiss, Coffin, Worth & Co, Barnhart, Hix & Co, J & J W Worth, A T Zeverly & Co, Woollen & Elliott, P G Evans, H Leete, Lee & McDowell, King & Hege, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, T S Lutterloh, D J McAlister, Snow Camp Co, W J McConnell, N K McDuffie, Cedar Falls Co, J H & J Martine, Jones, Watson & Co, T S Martin & Co, Union Manf Co, Summerville & Powe, J B Lord, R Foster.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22.—Schrs. Adam Treat from Boston, R. W. Brown from New York. 23.—Schr. Fidelia from Philadelphia. 24.—Schr. Regina Hill from N. York. 26.—Schr. Abaric from N. York. 27.—Schr. Balance from N. York. 28.—Brig Josaon from Martinique; new Schr. George Harriss from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hardin's School for Young Ladies, AT ROSE HILL, Near Fayetteville, N. C.

THE next Session of this FAMILY SCHOOL, under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will commence on Thursday the 9th day of January next, and end on the 9th of June following. Early notice is requested from those desiring places for their daughters or wards, the School being limited in number.

The present Session will terminate on the 20th inst. W. H. HARDIN.

Rose Hill, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-eowit9j

NOTICE.

PHILIP S. WHITE, P. M. W. P. of the National Division of North America, will deliver Addresses on the subject of Temperance, in this place, at the Methodist E. Church on the 9th and 10th inst., at 6½ o'clock P. M. each day.

The fame of Mr. White as an orator has been so widely extended, and his efforts as "the champion" of Temperance have met with such unparalleled success, that no commendation is here necessary to secure for him a crowded audience.

Neighboring Divisions and the citizens generally are invited to attend. They will be instructed, and highly entertained with a rare display of genius and eloquence.

After leaving Fayetteville, Mr. White will pass through Robeson and Richmond counties, speaking at Lumberton on the 12th inst., at Floral College on the 13th, at Springfield on the 14th, and at Rockingham on the 16th, at 11 A. M. each day. Members of the Order at those places will make ample arrangements for public accommodation.

JOHN SHAW,
J. C. THOMSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

Dec. 2, 1850.

FRUIT TREES.

JUST received and for sale, a large and choice assortment of the very best varieties of FRUIT TREES, from the nurseries of J. & T. Lindley. Mr. J Lindley will be at Mr. Stewart's Hotel, near the Court House, or the Trees can be had at my house on Rowan street, or at the Turpentine distillery.

Apply to C. LUTTERLOH, Agent.
Dec. 2, 1850. 48-3w

TO OLD SOLDIERS.

I HAVE the Muster

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849 56tf

DR. D. JONES

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 16, 1849. 54tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

We are receiving our Fall and Winter supply of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's

Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters,

Embracing a large variety of styles and qualities; with a general assortment of SERVANTS' SHOES.

Also, a prime article of HARNESS LEATHER; Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Lasts, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Sparables, &c. &c.

With an assortment of WINDOW SHADES.

All of which we will sell very cheap for Cash.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Nov. 5, 1850. 44-6w

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his Shop to the house two doors west of the Post Office, where he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c.

Also, Self-adjusting Harness, with both brass and silver mountings; Horse and Mule Collars and Hames; 2 dozen dressed Lamb Skins, a neat soft article for gentlemen's saddles or other purposes.

Those wishing any of the above articles, or anything in his line, are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice.

JOHN H. SCOTT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5, 1850. 44-2m

$100 REWARD!

WE will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of BEN and ELIAS in any Jail so that we get them again, or Fifty Dollars for either. They left this place on Monday the 21st instant, in company.

BEN is about 30 years old, complexion dark, 6 feet 3 inches high, of rather slender form, stammers considerably, one front tooth missing, is quite plausible, with open countenance. In company of some free Negroes, near Charleston, S. C., he passed himself off as a free man, whither he will probably go, and attempt the same thing again, or endeavor to make his way to a free State.

ELIAS is nearly a white man, about 21 years old, 6 feet high, has rather a down look, particularly when spoken to, speech slow and broad, has a hazle eye. Elias was brought up by a Mr. Morrison of Richmond county, N. C., and sold by him to Jesse Smitherman, who sold him to T. S. Jordan, to whom he now belongs.

T. A. VESTAL.
T. S. JORDAN.

Wadesboro', N. C., Oct. 24, 1850. 43-7w

Watches and Jewelry.

THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

Watch and Silversmith Business,

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage;) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch.

A share of the trade is solicited.

W. PRIOR,

At the Old Stand, North side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Spongr,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill,

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Dom-stics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say, please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follow:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with despatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Guv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug 26. 1850. 34-tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO. of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tMar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-haud Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept. 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA runaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw. B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33-16wp

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

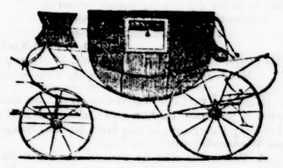
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

General Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.,

AND

AGENT FOR THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,

CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed b'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The R